NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. The U. S. ship Albasy sailed from Pensacola on the 29th ult., on a cruise. Subjoined is a list of her officers: James T. Gerry, Esq., Commander: Lieutenanta—Wm. Bleecker, Montgomery Hunt, John Q. Adams, Henry Rodgers: Purser—Nixon White; Surgeon—Stephen A. McCreery; Master—Robert A. Marr; Assistant Surgeon—Richard A. Cowman; Midshipman—Bennet J. Riley; Captain's Clerk—Nicholas F. Morris; Boatswain—Wm. Lores Gunner—Wm. Crais; Carcenter—Rowland Leach es: Gunner-Wm. Craig; Carpenter-Rowland Leach;

Sailmaker James Frazier.

The U.S. brig Perry was at Ambrizette, West Coast of Africa, on the 15th May, all well. U. S. ship Germantown sailed from Montevideo 2d ult.

QUICK PASSACE.

The Panama Stor and Herald of June 20 says: On Saturday meroing last the ship Star of Empire, Captain French, arrived at Taboga, and on Sanday evening came ap to the anchorage in our bay. She left New-York March 13, thus making a passage to this port in the short time of 23 days, being, we believe, the quickest trip on record. The Star of Empire made the voyage from the latitude of Cape Horn to the latitude of Callao in the extraordinary short time of 15 days, and from thence here in 10 days. On the 30th of May passed Juan Fernandez. The Star of Empire is a new clipper ship, and on this, her first voyage, has proved herself a fast sailer. She has a general carge for various merchants in this city, and is consigned to the U. S. Consul.

Salts of Verselts AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Bark Eliza Thornton, of New-Bedford, with the balance of her cargo, was sold at San Francisco previous to the 15th alt, for \$39,500. She had on board with minor articles, 186,000 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles, 7,000 clapboards, 13,000 lath, 300 bbls. mess pork, 200 do. kills-dried meal, 18,000 face-brick, 40 tuns Lackawanna coal, 400 bbls. casks and shooks, 100 bbls. batter, a lot of case goods, provisions, stores, whalemen's tools, &c., &c., together with a full inventory. Also, bark R. Adams, 320 tuns register, for \$12,000. Also 3-masted schr. Spray, 320 tuns register, built in Delaware, 34 years old, purchased by Messrs. Macondry & Co. for \$18,000 cash, for account of a house in China.

The week of the steamer Arispe, with all her appurtenances, as she lies sank on Point Arenas, was sold at San Francisco, 15th alt. for 8650. The bark E. Wright, Jr., 279 tuns register, provisioned and ready for sea, with two suits of sails and a full inventory, was also sold for \$3,000.

DEFARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL PACKET. QUICE PASSAGE.

for \$3,000.

DEFARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL PACKET.

Cameron's clipper ship Gertrude cleared yesterday for
Australia, with the United States mails. She also took
out the materials for three newspaper offices and an American fast printing press of small size. The Gertrude will
make a voyage to the Chinea Islands for guano, before her
return to the United States.

Iowa.-The Free Democratic Convention in the First District have withdrawn S. L. Howe as their candidate, and nominated R. L. B. Clarke.

McDonald at Home.—Moses McDonald, the only Representative from Maine who voted for the Nebraska bill, is now on a visit home. It is said that at Limerick he was hung in effigy by members of his own political party, and that while stopping at Biddeford Dépôt he was greeted with grouns and hases.

First Evening Edition.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK

Sales at the Stoc	k ExchangeJuly 12.
42.000 Indiana State 5s	97 400 Cumberland Coal Co., at5 3
2.600 Erie Cuny, Bonds, '71	77 100 60 3
1.000 Mich So Bonds	
1,000 Panama Bde., 2d is	
15 600 111 Cen RR Honds	7) 100 do
1000 do	711 100 do20 3
1 000 do	99 300 do
1.000 N. Y Cen. R.R. Bds	E3 100 do
Se Del. & But. Can. Co.h90.	111 200 dob20 3
45 do	110 100 dob10 3
25 do	1104 100 do
100 do	11 150 do
50 Bank of Commerce h3.	994 350 40
6 Metropolisan Bank b3.	
10 Commonweelth Bank	90 300 do
10 Merchante' Baux	117 300 do 3
17 Union Bank	1164 50 dab60 3
160 Canton Cob60	24 300 do
160 do	24 200 do
100 do	234 2:0 do
160 do	24! M do
100 dob60	243 100 do 560 3
No New-Jersey Zinc Cobi	5 20 N. Y. Central R. R 9
200 McCulloch Gold	71 161 do 9
50 Hudson River RR b30	
100 do	584 100 do
100 dobii0	56 15 do 0
150 Nic. Transit Co c. p.kc	23 100 Galena & Chicago R.R 12
100 doopg	Zi 20 Cleve, and Toledo R.R
100 40	23 50 do 7
100 do	234 100 dob60 8
100 00	28 70 Eric Railroad 5
10 do	25 95 do
50 do	251 200 do
12 do	231 50 do 50 5 72 1175 do 65
to Reading Railroad	
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(0 do	
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ico do	
60 do	722 160 do
to do	
00 dob10	
30 Mich. Cen. Railroad	901 50 do 5
30 do	90 50 do
25 dobi0	
15 Mich. South Railroad	
29 Cleve., C. & Cin. R. R. si	

DARING ROBBERY AT A BANKING-HOUSE.

Some time during last night the banking-house of Auwas entered by means of skeleton keys.

The safe was also opened by false keys, and \$14,000 in \$1,000 bills on the Bank of the State of New-York were stolen therefrom. It was supposed that these bills were dated November 1, 1852.

The Monnons.—A person would be amazed, interested and amused were he to pay a visit to the Mormon camp near Westport. It looks like a great city built up in the beantiful prairie south of town, and the number of tents placed out in regular order, gives one some idea of the multinde congregated together. They number now, we believe, about 1,200, and still they come—every boat brings more or less of their infatunated beings—for many of them suppose, as we hear from reliable information, that they are enjoying to an earthly Canaan, which is to prove an entrance to the heavenly Zion. In fact one old lady questioned upon the subject stated that she had no friends or relatives in all the company, but was in hopes her troubles would soon be to an end, for she was now near the promised land; the land of peace, plenty and holiness. Other old, decrepid, lame, hait and blind, all journeying on, believing that their maladies will be cured and their difficulties removed as soon as they reach this delightful spet. Poor creatures, we hope it may be so. They seem to be in-gathered from all climes and countries, but we believe the majority of them west of us here now, are Danes and English and from the continent—few from Scotland or Ireland. It is the intention of those in charge of them to start upon their journey across the plains this week; they are to move in bands, so that they will not impede the progress of each other. They go a new route, one which is nearer and better than any other before tried by at least 150 or 200 miles; they leave this county and keep the Santa Fé road until they come to the 110, or Council Grove Creek, and then strike immediately across to Fort Rilley, and thence in a straight direction to Fort Laramic. Guides will accompany them to show them the route. When opened out in this manner this will be the most popular and only route opened to Oregon, California or Satt Lake, and insure all the emigration hereafter to depart from this county. As they progressin here course we will keep our readers advi THE MORMONS .- A person would be amazed, interested

country, and those passing over it. [Independent Moss.]

The Calborn Monument. — We learn from The Charleston (8, C.) News that the Committee on the Calborn Monument, which is to be erected in that city, have adopted a design for the structure. The monument will consist of a bronze statue of the distinguished statesman, resting upon a marble catacomb twenty feet square by sistens feet high, the catacomb itself being placed upon a ferty-feet square base. In the center of the four sides of the catacomb are doors, each nine feet by six, and paneled. The panels are to be ornamented with ellegorical figures—those on the front door containing a figure of Death; the left door that of Justice; the right that of Peace, and the back door that of Wisdom. On the four sides of the catacomb will extend a platform eight and a half feet in width, and accessible by means of a wide stairway on each side of the monument. At each corner of the platform, palmetto trees are to be planted, which, rising to a hight of some thirty-five feet, will wave their branches above the statute of the departed. The monument is intended to be in the Greco-Romanic style. The design is furnished by Mr. C. Werner, the statute being a copy of the one executed by Powers.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK Jely 12.

Arrived.

Arrive

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For The N. Y. Tribune. SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE.

A sign that followed not a look to heaven, On lonely winds through the mid ether tossed-Some spirit yet unshriven, Mourned its ideal lost.

"All vanished from that purple mountain-top-All faded from the still, gray ocean-shore-No soft, slow dews, shall drop From thy white eye-lids more. Gone from the solitary arch of night.

Gone from the all-mysterious hights of dawn; From eve's pale, saffron light, From noon's clear fervors gone! Forever parted from my sacred dream.

No beading glory far, far up may burn. No life reviving gleam, No orbit of return!

"Ah miserable! what shall hide thee now! What depths of darkness cover thy despair ! Take ashes on thy brow-Dust for thy garment wear.

"All lost, all shivering, all desolate-Struck to the soul with most immortal woe. Thou livest all too late-

Take up thy staff and go!" Far thrilling, lingering, through the mountain glades, I heard an awful, tender voice arise, That once, in thickest shades, Trembled through Paradise.

Blind, but beloved! shall thy dead arise! Did ever such ethereal essence die !

Out of the dust arise. Thine agony deny

"I am! I was! e'er thine ideal shone I was its embryo; I its life divine; The Uncreated One—

The real, th' incarnate thine. " I gave thee will, did I deny thee power?

Fire sunward flies-thy loss is lost in me-Look from the fleeting hour, To mine eternity.

"If out of life it seems to droop and die, So long as God amid archangels stands. Thy pure ideal on high.

Its worshiper demands.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES IN NEW-YORK.

In the compilation of the Appendix to Rode's Directory for the City of New-York for 1854 and 55, the compilers say, we were enabled to collect a mass of valuable statistical information relative to the several public institutions and societies of this City: and we believe that some selections from these statistics will be found interesting matsections from these statistics will be found interesting mat-ter for public cogitation. The study of statistics in any shape is generally regarded as a dull, dry pursuit, but there can be no question, at the same time, of the public importance of the science, and we conceive that a glance at the department to which we refer will prove, in a gratiat the department to which we refer will prove, in a grain-fying manner, that while the City of New-York has been advancing in commerce and increasing in population more rapidly than any other city in the Union, her citizens have not neglected the claims of suffering humanity, or been inattentive to the objects of benevolence.

Under the head of Hospitals and Dispensaries, includ-ing two lunatic asylums and the Alms-House, we find the expenditure for 1833 amounted to the sum of \$730,814 60.

expenditure for 1835 amounted to the sam of	
This expenditure may be classified thus:	
Emigrants' Hospital and Refuge	\$320,30
Marine Heapital and Quarantine	13,56
New York City Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum.	93,52
New- Fork City Hospital and Discoming one or pro-	47,87
Bellevue Hospital	200
Penits atiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	14.01
Nursery Hospital Blackwell's Island	
Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell Island	4.84
New-York Dispensery	
Northern Dispensary	3.41
Eastern Dispensary	2,52
Aluis-House, Binckwell's Island	47,91
Alms House, to outdoor poor	#2,15
The entire expense of the Alms-House Depart	tment ur
The extra expense of the Alma-House Depart	A of the
the City Corporation, as specified in the report	t of the

Governors, issued on the 30th May, amounted, for the Ten ending 31st December, 1853, to the sum of \$492,342.70. A considerable portion of this sum is included in the list above given, relating to the institutions on Blackwell's Island.

above given, relating to the institutions on Blackweits Island.

It is fair to observe that the receipts by the Commissioners of Emigration from the commutation tax levied on immigrants, was more than sufficient to meet the expenditure given above for the Emigrant's Refuge and Quarantine Hospital; also, that a fair proportion of the expenditure for the City Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum was contributed by the patients for board.

Passing from the Hospitals and Dispensaries we find that exclusive of the Alms-House there are sixteen charitable asylums in the City all principally maintained by voluntary contributions, to which may be added the Institution of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. As far as we could obtain the data from these Institutions, we find the year's expenditure amounted to \$221,701 17, which is detailed thus:

Institution for the Blind, (171 inmates).
Colored Home, treceived, 1893 limmates.
Celored Orphan, 259 immates.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 422 inmates.
Home for Sailore' Children on Staten Island.
Institution of Mercy, R. C. Convent, Housto
of 140 immates daily.
Juvenile Delinquents' Asylum, for reformat mates.
Leake and Watts's Orphan Asylum, (private foundation, no return of expense, 188 impates).
Magdalene Female Benevolent Asylum up to May, 1839, 20

Magdaiene F. maie Benevotent Aryum up to 3x3, timustes.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor, (24,600 persons assisted).

N. Y. Orphan Aryum, 191 inmates.

Old Ladies' Arylum, 18 inmates.

Remen Cathoric Hair Orphan, no return of expense, 140 inmates.

Remen Catholic Orphan do, 250 immates.

Salon's Sing Harber. Staten I sland, income from private foundation about \$80,000 a year, no return of expense. 250 immates.

250

Under the local of local colors that the constitutions, which cannot be correctly classified with thims, there are four institutions thus designated:
Five Points House and School of Industry, accommodating 335 immates, no return of expense published.
House and School of Industry for Females, number employed about 509.
Industrial School Association, (lately formed.) estimated

ployed about 500.
Industrial School Association, (lately formed.) estimated syptism. 500 Ce Sailors Home, 190 Cherry-st., erected at an expense of \$40,600, by American Scaman's Friend Society, and secommodating about 250 men at a medicate weekly expense, besides affording granuitous assistance to deserving stamen when in distress.

Excluding the 24,600 persons returned as temporarily relieved by the "Association for Improvement of Condition of the Poor, the returns of these sixteen charitable asylums and two provident institutions leave the number relieved or protected by their agency to amount to 5,202. And again if we exclude the 835 persons aided by the Five Points Asylum and the House and School of Industry for Feunales, we have only 4,368 remaining to the credit of the asylums proper; and this computation, when contrasted with the asylum expenditure, would give an average of about \$50 to each immate.

Passing on from those institutions whose insuediate and direct object is the physical relief of the necessitous, we come to some not less interesting details of the religious societies established in the city, and some of which, it may be observed, unite charitable operations with their direct action. We have 42 organizations classed under this head of Religious Societies. We are not able to arrive at the pecuniary statistics of all of them, but we shall endeavor to make the list as complete as the resources at our command will permit. In this instance it is more material to show the year's income than the amount of expenditure.

American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1852 to '55	346,542 42	
American Dible Society, to April, 1886		
American Congregational Union, no return yet.	44,845 11	а
American and Foreign Bible Society, to April, 1853	57,597 11	
American and Foreign Christian Union, to 1853	21/24 17	ч
American Bible Union (Baptist), Do return		
American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions,		а
to lain 1839	314,922 88	Ш
American Home Missionary Society, to April, 1833	171,754 34	šI.
American Missionary Association, to Ausust, 1853	41,695 14	я
American Sabbath Tract Society, to October, 1856	707 27	и
American Sunday School Union, to March, 1355	60,434 25	ÆΙ
American Summer School Category 1959	365,206 69	ы
American Tract Society, to April, 1855.		
Associate Alumni of General Theological Seminary, no		
pecuniary re urps		
Con ral American Education Society, no returns (an aux.		
	Contract and	
	3,567 75	āl
	\$1,625 52	a
Congregational Association of New York and Breoklyn,		
	74970494	
Pemale Missionary Society of New York, about	300.01	
Merhodist Episcopai Missionary Society, year 1855	222,427 27	ы
Markedist Enticopel missions of the land		

Methodist Epicopal Tract Society, year 1833, exclusive of host donations) of book donations).
New York Eible Society (auxiliary), 1835.
New York Bible Union (anxilhery), no returns.
New York and Brooklyn Foreign Mission Society, no re

New York and Brooklyn Foreign Lawren.
New York Rible and Common Prayer Book Society,
(Episcope) 1263.
New York Ciry Sundey School Society, no returns.
New York Ciry True Society (auxiliary) to Dec. 1554.
N.Y. Ladies Home Missionery Society, five Points
Jum. In returns.
N.Y. Sunday School Teachers Association, no returns.

no lettura.

Presbyterian Board of Damestic Massions, 1652 to 53. 51.05

Presbyterian Board of Education, 1535. 52.05

Presbyterian Board of Education, 1535. 52.05

Presbyterian Board of Publication, to resurts. 52.05

Presbyterian Board of Publication, to resurts. 52.05

Presbyterian base upd General Massionary Society, 50.35

1 842 39

Protectant Episcopal Tract Seciety, subscriptions and cales, in 1856 cales, in 1867 cales and Church Book Society, in 1869 cales and 72,600 72 Seventh Boy Baytist Sifelic say Society, to Oct., 1850. 1723 33 Seventh Day Baytist Publishing Society, in 1850. 1856 cales of St. Vincent de Paul, R. C., no returns.
Southern Ais Society, Musiconary, new, no returns.
Southern Ais Society, Musiconary, new, no returns.
Southern Ais Society, Musiconary, new, no returns.
Incomplete as these details are, we are pursuaded they still will go far to show that although the mercantile community of New-York are so frequently charged with a rabid pursual after the "almighty dollar," our citizens are not slow to part with their money to promote philauthropical or religions objects which they consider deserve their emport. There are many reflections which occurte us on concemplating the amount of the releasery contributions to those reveral religious societies, and contrasting them with the comparatively small sums which are appropriated by those reveral religious societies, and contrasting them with the comparatively small sums which are appropriated by the State to the maintenance of the medical and general charities of the City; but we feel the subject is surrounded with so many difficult and delicate questions, that it is preferable to allow people to do good in their own way and in whatever manner seems most pleasing to them, than to express any opinion of our own upon the subject.

To follow out the subject of these pecuniary statistics as far as they are available to us, we have one more class of societies to examine, and these are found under the head of "Benevoleut, Social and General Societies," numbering 46. We shall select such of these as have any bearing upon philanthropical or charitable objects, viz.

Income.

American Dramatic Fund Association, invested Capital, 42 500 64 420 std.
American Female Guardian Society, supporting the Hems for the Friendlers' (507 persons received last year) to May 5, 1850.
American and Foreign Amit Slavery Society, proposes to raise \$45,056 no returns.
American and Foreign Embarant Protective and Employnent Society cramined last March.
American Musical Fund Society, proposes to raise \$20,000 as a permanent fund, on the plan of the Dramatic Fund.

as a permanent fund, on the plan of the Deamatic Food Association.

Anoticen Society for Meliocating the Condition of the Jews, ending May, 1833.

Am rican Seamin's Florid Society, do.

American Temperance Union no returns.

Colonization Ad Society (for Arrican emigrants) to ist April, 1800.

Colonization Society (for Artican emigrants) to let Aprill 1820.

French Benevolent Society (permanent fund \$12,394 46) receipts for year ending Combert, 1820.

General Society of Nie hanies and Tradesmen, incorporated with permanent fund, echool and apprenticed library attached, on jublished returns of receipts.

Genman Mettod Arastiance Society, secondalated fund \$23,460, no returns published.

Bibernian Universal Benevolent Society, subscription 20 cents per month, allowance in sickness and funeral express, no returns published.

Bibernian Universal Benevolent Society, subscription 20 cents per month, allowance in sickness and funeral express, no returns published.

Bibernian Universal Benevolent Society, subscription 20 trains, no returns ociety, reserve (fund about \$1,000, average of annual receipts.

Italian Benevolent Society (Methodist Episcopal) maintains an its nution for egod and infirm members, receipts October, 1835.

Marine Society (for widows and orphans) 220 members at \$2 per year each, received a douasion of \$1,300 from Marine Insurance Companies last year.

Merine & Family Industrial Society, report not received.

New York Soch sy for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, invested fund \$1,500, annual returns not jublished.

New York Soch sy for Relief of Widows and Orphans of New York Soch sy for Relief of Widows and Furniture returns not jublished.

New York Society for Relief of Wildows and Orphace of Medical Men, unvested und et 35.000, annual returns not published.

New York Typographical Society, (with Printers Free Library stuched.) No returns received.

Prison Association of New York, no returns.

21. Androw's Society of State of New York, charatable expective last year about.

22. Lower of New York and Broom in the Society of New York.

23. Lower's Society of New York, (British.) details of his votient operations not published.

24. Goograf's Society of New York, (British.) details of his votient operations not published.

25. Lower's Society of New York, (British.) details of his votient operations not expert that we cannot make those details complete at present. We visited every institution and the office of every society to which we have referred, with the object of collecting, either by their reports or from personal inquiries, the fullest particulars of the operations of each, but from the fact that the reports of several vary in their periods of issue, and the absence of any accurate data in other instances, we could not completely attain the object we had in view. However, the outline we have given cannot fall to prove suggestive, and we trust it may attract the attention of many persons to the fact that there are several opportunities allorded them by these institutions and societies of performing some good action, or contributing to the aid of some deserving cause.

ANTI-NEBRASKA DEMONSTRATIONS.

New-Jensey.—At the Democratic Anti-Nebraska meeting recently held at Trenton, recolutions were adopted sustaining the course of Dr. Skelton in Congress in voting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The following resolutions were adopted with others of an equally spirited character:

herotrod, That the hasty appointment of a set of men devoted to the extension of Slavery to all the offices of Nebraska and Kaness, and the public declarations made by the slave owners of Missouri and Arkanss of their unsertion to introduce Slavery into Kanas and prevent by violence all triends of freedom from settling in the Territory, show how takes were the pretexts and excuss made by the borthern doughfaces in Congress for their periodods votes in favor the bill.

neithern doughfaces in Congress for their periadious votes in tavor of
the bill.

Resolved, That every northern man who voted for the bill has for
feited the confidence of freemen, and should not be redected.

Resolved, That we salvise the friends of freedom of all parties every
where to unit in rech eting by immense majorities those members
of Congress who opposed that infameous and permisions measures.

Resolved. That we recommend to the people of the Northern States
to hold Mass Conventions in their respective. Congressional Districts,
and nominals none but such as are well known to be in favor of the
resonant near of the Missouri Compromise.

Dr. Charles Skelton, the worthy Representative of the
Ild District in Congress, was present at the meeting, and
delivered an eloquent address upon the present condition
of our public affairs. In reference to the Nebraska question, he said:

of our photics and the policy recognized by the Missonn Cempromise. The same principle has been recognized by all the Democratic Presidents, and indeed by all the Presidents. The act of 1820, and its constitutionality was then reviewed. Thomas Jefferson was its author. It was supported by James Madison. It was indorsed by the Cabinet of President Moarce, John C. Calhoun, Wm. H. Crawford, William Wirt, John Quincy Adams and others. The withering and blighting effects of Slavery was then portrayed in strong colors. Under its indusore Virginia, one of the proudest States in the Union—the mother of states men—had found her fields forsaken, and her population dwindled away. But for Slavery, millions of happy freemen might have been upon her soil. You may callue what you please, an Abolitionist or Free-Soiler, but I will still say that Slavery is a curse, and inconsistent with the idea of a republican Government. The friends of the Nebraska bill say that it is a hard case that lawe-holders cannot have the privilege of taking their slaves to Nebraska. Why, there is no difficulty about it. They can take them where they please if they will but let them free. But this will not suit them. They want to perpetuate an institution which enables them to sell those unfortunate men and women, and make money in human flesh. The free laborers of the North have a deep interest in this question. It is the degradation of free labor that forms one of the mest serious objections to this bill. Slavery degrades labor wherever it is introduced. We simply ask that the free roil of the country shall remain free, and we desire to say to our brethren of the South like Abraham said to Lot let us separate and define our localities that we may dwell together in peace. This bill is an infringment of the right of self-government. Already, usder the provisions of this bill, have slaveholders attempted to dictate as to who shall occupy the Territory of Kausse. It gives the power to the President of the people have been suppoint officers for the peop

lumbus.

Is DIANA.—A meeting of the independent citizens of Allen Co. was held at Fort Wayne July 1. W. S. Smith presiding, which was addressed by the Hon. S. Brenton, Charles Case, and the Chairman, and a series of resolves breathing the true spirit was adopted, one of which we

orealising extinct:

Resolved That we hearilly approve of holding a meeting of the people at Indianapolis on the 18th Inst., as also recommend a reneral meeting of all parties of this and other adjoining Congressional Districts at Albion, Noble Country, at an early a day as practicable, to consult for the common welfare of ourselves and the people of the

consult for the common welfare of ourselves and the people of the District.

Resires. That we agree with the (Pierre, Whisky and Nehraska).

Care inton which met at Indianspelle on the 28th of May, that Intemperation is a great moral and social evil; that legislation to prohibit it is necessary and proper. But we cannot believe that up hav authorities the search for or seture, confeccion and destruction of fluores kept for illegal eals will produce ovel greater than those resilute from intemperature. That the burden of proving the startling preparation reason that Convention or its freeds, and as baidly challenge them to produce the proof.

The Reporter says that "berre in Cannotton every men, "meman and baby, and the Postmoster foe, are opposed to the Nebraska bill."

The Valparaiso Observer says that the anti-Ne-braska feeling is very strong among even "Old "line Democrats in Lake Cennty, that McDonaid will take the field with all his power against the platferm of the Slavery Convention—and that the coun-ty will cast heavy anti-Nebraska makerity. McDonaid was the man who shamed the State Convention of silence, by reading the resolution of the Convention of January 1849. He is the ablest Democrat in the North, or the South either for that matter and will do the par-terer damage than ten such as John L. Robinson, with an

January * 1840. He is the these bemoeret in the North, or the South either for that matter, and will do the park more camage than ten such as John L. Robinson, with an armfull of canes apiece, could repair.

In Koscinsko and Delaware Counties the same feeling prevails, and calls for County Meetings for the appointment of Delegaires to the State Anti-Neoraska Convention about to be held at Indianapolis. These calls are signed by some of the most prominent Democrats in the State. In Porter the Freenen are in the field with a Union ticket. Wiscoust — We translate the following from the Pasage of the ordinance of 11ct, a Mass Convention of the people of Wiscoustin is to be held at Madison, for the maintenance of Liberty, to resist the encroachments of the slave power, and for breaking up all compromises with slavery. Let all the free Germans arend who can. Unite and bettee or divide and be enslaved by the Prestorial bands of the slaveholders—that is the issue now. Let us unite together on the 13th of July.

**Judge Smith of the Supreme Court has decided that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional. Hurrah for Judge Smith!

**A : weeting in Wankesha County, held at Menomonee.

Judge Smith.

At a meeting in Waukesha Country, seen.

At a meeting in Waukesha Country, seen.

June 24, it was

Encircl. That before the ballet box, remembering that we are
patricle and may we will bey down all party ties and interests, all
bot manked and therty, and in the lear of God, and full hope of the
success of our year principles, rate for freedom.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived at 3 this morning, in 8 days from San Juan with 163 passengers, \$1,097,355 17 on freight, and a large

amount in the hands of the passengers.

The American Guard of 50 men, left by Mr. Borland for the protection of the Transit Co.'s property at Punta Are-nas, has been disbanded and returned home by this steam-

er, matters remaining quiet at San Juan.

The rains have been very heavy and the river is in good. condition for crossing, the transit having been made in

ess time than for several months past.
The Transit Company's steamer Ogden, Capt. Gardner, arrived at San Juan on the 26th ult., all wel. July 8, let. 26° 30', lon. 79° 40', signalized ship Lou-rence and a ship of Stanton & Thompson's Texas line,

standing north.

The California news has been anticipated by the arrival

of the George Law.

We are indebted for valuable favor: to the Purser of

We are indepted for variable tayoff to the Star of the West:

The following is the specie list of the Star of the West:

Duncan, Sherman & Co. \$370,000 - Nelson Robinson. \$42,192

Am. Exchange Bank 102,000 Johnson & Lowden. 18,376

Adams & Co. 180,000 Wm. Seligman & Co. 15,370

Wm. Bags & Co. 140,000 J. Bloomisgdele & Co. 10,800

Wm. Farst & Co. 103,000 Chas. Margan. 3,488

Drexel & Co. 196,000

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KINGSTON, Friday, June 30, 1854. By way of postscript to my letter of the 27th inst., I have to inform you that as the steamer Star of the West was proceeding down the harbor toward Port Royal, for the purpose of continuing on her voyage, on the night of the 27th she went ashore not far from Port Royal. All along our spacious harbor piles are driven and are sufficiently lengthy to appear a considerable hight above water. On these piles the depth of erable hight above water. On these pules the depth of water is variously indicated in figures. It would seem that on the night in question the pilot, instead of keeping the steamer between the pile marked "nine feed" and the mainland, made her pass the pile on the other side, in the shallow water. The consequence was she ran ashyre on a bank of mud. It has been said, that the cause of the pilot making such has been said, that the cause of the pilot making such a mistake was the placing of a light on the wrong pile, but this I have ascertained to be incorrect. The fact is, the stranding of the vessel was caused by the sheer carelessness or incompetency of the pilot in charge. Assistance was promptly procured for the purpose of getting the steamer off the bank, and the brigantine Van pire and one or two schooners were speedily engaged in lightening her. Application having been made to Capt. Cooper, Superintendent of the R. M. Steam Conpany, the steamer Fagle was immediately had in requisition, for the purpose of hauling off the Star of the West. This task, it seems, was not an easy one, so firmly was the steamer imbedded in the mnd; and it was not till this morning that she was got off, when she immediately returned up the Harbor, and was brought to her moorings off Hitchins' Wharf. During the time the steamer was on the bank, most of the passengers came up to Kingston, with the view of further

sengers came up to Kingston, with the view of further lightening the ship.

A very ill-natured article has appeared this morning A very ill-natured article has appeared this morning in a daily paper, called The Daily Advertiser, in which the most undeserved abuse is lavished on the Captain of the Star of the West, and the most untruthful statements made relative to the conduct of that gentleman. For instance, it is asserted that the night was dark and stormy, and that the pilot endeavored, but without success, to dissuade the captain from proceeding to sea on such a night. It is quite true that the night was dark, but not so dark as represented by The Advertiser—"so dark that it was almost impossible to "see one's hand." The assertion that "the rain fell "rather heavily, and there were all the indications of "a coming storm." is without the slightest foundation. "rather heavily, and there were all the indications of
"a coming storm," is without the slightest foundation.
I started for home, about rhree-quarters of a mile distant, at 9 o'clock on that night, and on inqiring at
Hitchin's Wharf, while passing, if the steamer was
still alongside, was told that she was off. I proceeded homeward, where I arrived without having
been wet with a single drop of rain. I will not undertake to say that it did not rain at a subsequent peperiod of the night, long after the steamer was off; but
it is certain that it did not previous to that. Neither
was there the least reason to apprehend a storm. I was there the least reason to apprehend a storm. I have also been informed by several highly respectable passengers on the steamer that the that the statement passengers on the steamer that the that the statement of the captain's having insisted on putting to sea, contrary to the remonstrance of the pilot, is equally untrue. On the contrary, the captain was assured by the pilot that this latter personage could take the vessel out as easely as he brought her in. Nay, even after the steamer had hauled off the wharf, the captain was solicitious for the preservation of his employers' property; for he told the pilot that if he (the pilot) had any doubt of his capability of taking out the vessel, it was not too late to determine on remaining. The fact is, the offensive article is evidently written under the supposition that a master pilot named Goldson was in charge of the steamer, and that it was necessary to screen this individual, who is usually a skillful pilot, from blame. It so happens, however, that Mr. Goldson was Nor the pilot in charge; and if he were, such a disaster would not have accurred, and if he were, such a disaster would not have accurred, nor would Mr. Goldson have required the sort of left-handed advocacy which The Advertiser has mistakenly

bestowed on him.

The passengers on the Star of the West, who speak in the highest terms of Captain Tinhlepaugh, are highly indignant at the mass of misstatements—not to use a harsher term—that have been made as to his conduct. I believe some of them are about writing a reduct. I believe some of them are about writing a reply, to appear in one of the daily papers to-merrow, to
the article in The Advertiser. Should they do so, I
have sufficient interest with the newspapers to be able
to precure a proof of the letter for inclosure to you,
provided the proof is ready in time. I shall keep open
for that purpose, as well as with the view of ascertaining whether any survey is held on the steamer, though
I believe I can say she has sustained no damage what-

The Hon. Edward Jordan has been prevailed on to accept the Mayoralty of this city, and was sworn into effice on the 25th instant. His acceptance is on the condition that the members of the Corporation shall aid him in endeavoring to effect a full measure of civile reform, by legislative movement.

I have just waited on Colonel Harrison, Consul for the United States, who has told use that no survey is necessary on the Star of the West. The Colonel is a very urbane and kind old gentleman, of whom your cltizens may well be proud. At first, hearing I was a member of the Fourth Estate, he was disposed to treat me rather cavallerly, thinking I might be an emissary from The Advertiser. For this, he cannot be blamed, from The Advertiser. For this, he cannot be as he ought to be tenacious of the honor of his nation.

I am happy to confirm what I merely surmised in an earlier part of this letter, that the Star of the West is

aninjured.

At a late hour, I received the proof of the letter, signed, "Many Passengers of the Star of the West."

I beg to append. It is as follows: Tothe Editor of The Morning Journal:

Form: Editor of The Morning Journal!

Sith: The passengers of the Star of the Weet, who this morning approached the wharf at Kingsten for the second thine, the consequence of the unfortunate accident which do mired to her otherwise last, were one and all, tood in their expression of themse for the kindness which the Commandor of the American steamer had received at the hands of the clineas of Kingston, to tast, Geopar R. N., Superintendent of the Royal Mail Company, as well as to Commodors Henderson and others, who had with se uneth promptness and efficiency rendered their aid in extracting the Star of the Wort from her orphessan intradion. And to the above-mountain persons, and all who rendered assistance, the passengers decire to take for the themse. But those of the passengers who had with event an article in The Dath, Hieresters of this morningle date, rither the contraction of the contraction of the second of the second of the second of the contraction of the contraction of the second of the second of the contraction of the second of the second

It is with regret that they are obliged to notice the spirit in which The sidecrities has spoken of our communier and the whole affair, but it is not the present purpose of the passenger to common thereon. But such a wanten prevarication of facts should be noticed—such a heartless and unmanyly attack upon a skillful and worthy communier should be rebased. The description are: "I the real trible a known he stip pilled read to navigate the real safety to be a such as a first the safety present that the real trible are trible as from the count the fact, Capt. That punch and the right if he was to be only sure of the harbor and its tearth, age to a strong the safe one in the fact, Capt. That punch is a first the way to be only sure of the harbor and its tearth, age to a strong to take he ship our; but the pilled assured him from the first homes he are no more of that he could be the versal from the what in the evening without fact that the countries.

Second Evening Edition.

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

WEDSESDAY, July 12-2 P. M. Ashrs-The market is quiet but firm at \$5 50 0 \$5 53

Corrox—A very firm market, but the business is light, dealers waiting further advices from Europe.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The better grades of Western and State Flour are firmer and a light stock, but the low grades are steady and in moderate request, (occasioned by

the false report that the steamer was below.) Canadian Flour is firm and less plenty: sales of 350 bble, at \$7 25. The sales of Western Canal are 3,000 bbls. at 86 25 @ \$7 for common to good State, \$5.62@\$6 for "Bogus State, \$7@\$7 25 for Wisconsin, and \$7 25 @ \$7 75 for common to good Ohio. Southern Fiour is dull and heavy. 300 bbls. sold at \$8 50 # \$9 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c. Rye Flour is unchanged; sales 350 bbls. at

\$5 50 for fine. Corn Meal is steady; sales 300 bbls, at \$3 75 for Jersey.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is steady, with a fair demand; sales 5,500 bush. Upper Lake at \$1,20; 3,400 do. new South and North Carolina red at \$1,68. Oats are higher and more active; sales of State and Western at 52

255c. Rye is inactive at \$1 15 2\$1 18.

Corn is in limited demand and prices are lower; sales 20,000 bushels at 66 @67c. for western mixed; 74 @ 75 c. for southern yellow; 70 272 c. for round yellow; 80 282 c. for southern white, and 6226 c. for unsound.

WHISKY is without change, but is quiet; 160 bbls. were sold at 27 #27 je. for Prison-latter price on time.

Provisions—Pork is rather firmer; sales of 250 bbls. at \$11 12 2 \$11 25 for Mess, and \$10 2 \$10 25 for Prims. Beef is steady at yesterday's quotations. Other kinds un-

FIRES.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SECOND-ST. On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a range of lings in Thirty-second-st. betw and Eighth-avs., owned by Dudley Selden, Esq., and oc-cupied by several cartmen as stables. Owing to the inflammable material in the premises, the flames spread rapidly and despite the exertions of the firemen who were early on the ground, the whole range of buildings was entirely destroyed.

Several horses perished in the flames, all efforts to get them out proving unavailing. The total loss is estimated

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DEMOCRATIC HARD SHELL) CONVENTION AT

SYBACUSE.
SYBACUSE, Wednesday, July 12, 1834.
There are about one hundred delegates to the Convention present.

The talk of the Convention is to nominate Mr. Bronson for Governor, and if he declines, then to nominate Mr. Schell. Candidates are plenty.

The principles of the Nebraska bill will be indersed, but

the President and the bill as it stunds will receive the cold The Leader and Journal urges the Whigs not to press their particular candidates for Governor. That paper having warmly supported Mr. Leavenworth this is deemed

A caucus met last night in the parlor of the hotel. Mr. Mitchell was the President.

The officers declined to farnish a programme of the pro-

ceedings for the press. SECOND DISPATCH. The Convention was called to order by Harmon S. Cut-

ting of Erie, at 12 o'clock.

Thomas B. Mitchell was chosen temporary Chairman and took his seat amid loud applause. He returned thanks

for the honor conferred. Samuel Earl of Herkimer, and Grosvenor S. Adams of affolk, were appointed Secretaries. The roll was then called.

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

The bark Lapwing has arrived at this port with Rio Janeiro dates to the 5th of Jane. Robert G. Scott, American Consul at Rio came passenger in her.

Universal good health prevailed at Rio.

The United States frigate Savannah and storeship Relief were in port—the latter about to sail for New-York with Lieut. Totter of the Savannah, who returns in consequence of ill-health.

of ill-health.

The brig Bainbridge had sailed for Montevideo—and the Germantown was expected at Rio about the middle of

LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST-ARRI-VAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Toesday, July 11, 1854. The steamship Isabel arrived at Quarantine at 11 o'clock on Monday night, and reached her wharf at 6 o'clock this

on anonay pages, and morning of the 8th inst., and Her dates are, Havana the morning of the 8th inst., and Key West the evening of the same day. Passed, off Moro Castle, two French frigates and one French steamer, and off Key West ship Moses Taylor. The French Admiral, Duquesue, whose death on the 3d inst. has been reviously reported, was to be buried on the with great pages.

inst. has been reviously reported, was to be oursed on the 2th, with great pomp.

The Spanish war scaumer Ronde de Regia arrived at Havana on the 6th inst., with 248 soldiers of the infantry regiment of Iberia.

Between the 2td June and the 3th inst., there had been seven deaths from yellow fever at Key West—among them Capt. J. M. Scarrith of the U. S. Engineers, who was superinteading the construction of Fort Taylor.

The brig Warissa of and from New-York, bound to St.

The brig Warissa of and from New-York, bound to St.

Warks, arrived at Key West on the 26th. She went cahore harks, arrived at Key West on the 26th. She went cahore on Long Reef, near Crook; on the 2sth, was as-

sisted off by wreckers and sustained but little damage. Salvage and expenses \$1,558. She sailed again for St. Marks on the 19th.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.
ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 12, 1884.
The Commencement exercises of the University of Rochester are being held this week. Yesterday P. M. the Rev. Dr. Anderson was inaugurated as President. In the evening the Literary Societies were addressed by Heary J. Raymond of The New-York Times, and a Poem was read by Charles Thurber of Worcester, Mass. To-day the exercises of the graduating classes will be held and the degrees conferred.

THE WINTER BANK AFFAIR.

MOSTCONERY, Ala., Monday, July 10, 1534.

The Supreme Court has just affirmed the decision of the Chancery Court of Mobile, against the Winters, and is favor of St. John, Powers & Co. It decided that John G. and Joe. Winter are liable, individually, for the full amount of the notes of the bank, which they issued and put in circulation in Alabama; and that the firm of J. S. Winter & Co. is equally liable; and that the extension by the bank on the eve of its insolvency, of John S. Winters indebtedness to it, was a fraud on its creditors.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 12, 1834—12 M.

The cars from Washington have only just arrived, having run off the track at Bladensburgh. The engineer was injured but the passengers all escaped.

FIRE—TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, July 12, 1834.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the building No. 1 Trumbuil-st., occupied by C. H. Brainard as a brass-foundry. The inside of the building was nearly all destroyed, but the walls are standing. Loss not heavy.

Mr. Wm. Turner, a respectable citizen of this place, ared about 60, and a son of Lewis Wilcox, about 10 years old, were drowned yesterday while bathing in Kittle River. Mr. Turner was attempting to swim across the river with the boy on his back, when he was seized with the craup.

XXXIII4 CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Washington, Wednesday, July 12, 1834.

Mr. BADGER moved to take up the Senate bill for the improvement of Cepe Fear River, which was relurned from the House with an amendment. Agreed to, and the amendment concurred in.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial of the citizens of Green Point, New-York, saking for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave act. Also a petition of the Democratic citizens of the same place, in the support of liberty.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from New-Hampshire, and Mr. ROCKWELL from Worester, Muss., for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.

and Mr. ROCKWELL from Worcester, Muss., for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. HAMLIN reported each the House bill granting a new register to the American-built brig Hallowell by the name of James Rhodes. Passed.

Mr. HOUSTON called attention to two pamphies laid upon Schators deaks, written by E. W. Moore. He then repeated his remarks upon some money transactions of the said Moore.

said Moore.

The resolution previding for the printing of fifty thousand copies of the Composition of the Census was taken up and amended so as to compare a table showing the number of acres in each State under cultivation, and then

passed.

The bill for the completion of the Treasury building and for the War and the Navy Department wasthen taken up.

for the War and the Navy Department was then taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. LETHER, the Select Committee to inquire whether improper means have been employed to procure the passage of the bill extending Colt's patent, was authorized to employ a clerk, to note the testimony.

Mr. CUTTING was excused from serving on that Committee, for the reason that he is on the Committee investigating matters connected with the Gardiner claim, which requires much of his time.

gating matters connected with the Gardiner claim, which requires much of his time.

Mr. HAisRIS (Miss.) made a personal explanation, to the effect that he had been unnecessarily severe in his remarks when the bill providing for the execution of the secret treaty with Mexico was under consideration. The acquisition of territory from Mexico by purchase, and especially such territory, was not, in his judgment, demanded by the necessities of the nation; but the abrogation of so much of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo as made this Government responsible for Indian depredations was an object of great importance. To this extent the treaty had something of substantial basis to rest on.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill repealing so much of the act of 1852 as makes a reduction of fifty per cent, on prepaid postage on newspapers and periodicals.

periodicals.

Mr. OLDS said he had no hostility to the city press, but was willing the newspapers shall have the largest circulation compatible with the public good. He wanted newspapers to pay to the revenues of the Post-Office Department the amount it costs to transport them through the

ment the amount it costs to transport them through the mails.

Mr. CHANDLER replied, saying this bifl, if passed, would have the effect of curtailing newspaper circulation. Papers and periodicals now pay the expense of transportation. If you prevent printed matter, as now transmitted, deducting fifty per cent, postage by prepayment, from passing through the mails, you pay not a cent less to the persons with whom you contract to carry the mails.

Mr. BARRY took the ground that Government is not bound to carry any man's letters and papers at less than the cost of transportation. They who enjoy the benefits of the Postal system should pay its expenses.

Mr. SMITH took similar ground.

The morning hour then expired, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the River and Harbor bill.

CHOLERA AT SHELBYVILLE, KY.
CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 12, 184.
The cholera is raging at Shelbyville, Ky. Among the victims was the principal physician of the town.

A BOLD STROKE.—We heard an anecdote from a gentle-man who recently traveled by train from Bristol to Lon-don, which displays the quick witted promptitude of some people. There was in the carriage with him a follow pas-senger, a stranger to him, but who while looking out of the window soon after the train passed Swindon, had his don, which displays the quick writes promise. There was in the carriage with him a fellow passenger, a stranger to him, but who while looking out of the window soon after the train passed Swindon, had his hat blown off. Without hesitating a moment, or passing a second in perplexity, he took from the roof-straps over his head a new leathern hat-box, and threw it ent of window after the hat. All looked astonished at this appearance of foolish wilfulness, and our informant ventured to ask him if he thought it a wise act, because he had lost his hat, to throw away his hat-box also? "Certainly," replied the other, "my hat was a new hat, and if some "workman or policeman picks it up, he will either put it on his greasy head or carsy it along to the next station in his hand, until, on a wet day like this, it is ruined. Now, "when he sees the hat-box near it, he will have the sense to put it into it, and my name is in the hat-box; so that "I can have both seat up to London after me;" and so saying he deliberately put on his traveling cap, and made himself quite easy on the point. Our informant, on returning from town, was curious enough to inquire at Swindon if these calculations were successful, and learnt it was just as he anticipated. The that and hat-box were found, and the name being seen, they were forwarded to London for the owner.

TURY PAPER, AND How to MAKE IT.—The process of manufacture of the tart paper respects that now followed for uneking straw paper. The peat is first thoroughly washed, to separate all the cartly matter from the fibrous portion; the latter is then put into a strong caustic lye, where it is allowed to soak for twenty-foar hours; it is then removed and placed for about four hours in a bath of weak hydrochloric acid, and kept constantly agitated; then washed in water, and placed in a week solution of alum; after steeping for a short time is this solution, the liquid is run off, and the mass bleached by means of chlorine, and mixed with from five to ten per cent, of rag-half stuff and worke

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORKJuly 12.

Cleared this Forences. Steamailly-Roanche, Shinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasante.
Ship-John Wade, Harding, Singapore, Woodhne & Co.
Bark-Conceles, (Braz.) Machado, Doboy Island, Siffred & Irea

dea. Brig Suean Small, Small. Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co. Schooner-Adriance. (Outch) Schove, Amsterdam, For & eineke. Steamer-Parker Vein, Turner, Baltimere, P. V. Co. Sloop-Ellen, Ellis, New-Bedford, master.

Bark Overman, Lang, Rio Grande, Brazil, May 28, hides and week, to John R. Thompson. The bark Migneline Manning, for Salem, to John R. Thompson. The bark Migneline Manning, for Salem, to John R. Thompson. The bark Migneline the lid day out; saw salied the day previous, cause up and soldes, let al. 21 93, 1,00. 64, her again June 25 outside of the bar. The light of the late of

By Tolograph.
SAVANNAH-Art. July 11, steamably Alabama, from New York. In 54 house.